

TO THE Right Honourable the Lords, and the Honourable Commons

In this present PARLIAMENT Assembled.

The Humble Address, Remonstrance, and Supplication, of the truly Loyal, yet unprovided for Commission Officers, now living in *London or Westminster*, or within the Bills of Mortality, &c. And who have not estates or employments sufficient for a comfortable Subsistence.



Whereas there was (and is) a loyal partie, which through all hazards and extremity in defence of the Kings Person, Crown and Dignity, the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, the Religion, Laws, and Honour of the *English Nation*, did bear Arms, by Command of His late Majesty of ever blessed Memory, according to their duty, and the known Laws of this Land, And with unwearied Courage, Faith, and Constancy, with their Lives and Fortunes did oppose that Barbarous Rebellion raised against his most Excellent Majesty in the year 1642. by some of the men then sitting at *Westminster*, till by expresse Order from his Sacred Majesty in the year 1646. the said Loyal and Worthy persons were commanded to render, and disband: Which Orders being obeyed, and a new discovery made of fresh Treasons against the Life of their Most Gracious Sovereign, they entered into fresh attempts to save him, in which, some fell a Noble Sacrifice for their Country: And the rest asserted, with the same active and vigorous Loyalty (after the horrid Murder of that Glorious Prince) the Rights and Interests of his Royal Successor, and with the same restless zeal opposed all succeeding usurpations, untill that great Captain, the Duke of *Albemarle*, (a person for ever to be remembered by all *Englishmen*, with Honour and Admiration) did improve the long expected opportunity of their conjunction with the said Loyal party of this Nation; By means whereof his Sacred Majesty returned in Peace and Triumph; And in the safety and Government of his most Gracious Majesty all the good people of *England* are restored to the well-being of the publick, and to all their Lands, Liberties, and Fortunes.

We, therefore, the Lords and Commons, for a perpetual memory of the eminent deservings of the said Loyal party, and the encouragement of Loyalty to future ages, do hereby declare and make manifest our high esteem of their great service and sufferings, exceeding all possibility of present compensation; But that provision may be made for their honourable wants (so far as stands with a Kingdom exhausted by the Rapine and oppression of a long Rebellion,) We have, &c.

After your serious review of this preamble to your own Act (which we here humbly offer, and remind you of) we doubt not but you will find your own Honour and Justice, as well as our hopes of future well-being, concerned in what is to be done for us, Now the Kingdom is restored to peace, and all those wounds made by War, Pestilence and Fire, by Gods infinite goodness in so good a way of healing up. -- Now that the Accuser is cast out, -- Now that there is so excellent an understanding between His Majesty and his Parliament, as hardly any age or history can parallel. -- Now that the whole prospect of all Affairs, and ours, stand so fair before you, And, (which we exceedingly rejoyce to see) that the whole frame and bent of all your Just and Noble spirits, stands so ready and well inclined to take us, and our too long-distressed Case into your serious, and favourable Consideration, so as now, once for all, to settle us that survive into such a way, and safe from all oppressions, that we may have real matter for a serious and lasting rejoycing for the remainder of our dayes.

Give us leave therefore, at such an humble distance as becomes us, to present to your view, and most serious consideration, such reasons of our past sufferings, as may also lead to the way of our future preservation.

1. Our unfeined, unalterable Fidelity, and the Enemies malice and revenge by a lawless Tyranny, undid us once and again: And yet even then we rejoyced in our sufferings, and the certain hope of a Reward temporal and eternal.

2. At, and ever since his Majesties most happy Restauration, we (by the means aforesaid) being brought to great misery and poverty, were found money less, and so incapable of buying any places or offices Military or Civil, and it is miserably apparent that without money none could be had. Thus, (and by the evil workings and advices of some that had no right reason to be our enemies) we were laid aside, and so were more and more undone, and all those expectations whereon all our outward hopes and comforts, in the time of our former sufferings depended, laid waste, and made (at least for that time, and as to the then present appearance) frustrate; a thing harder to bear then all our former misfortunes: yet that we have born this also with no mean degrees of humble and patient submission, is manifest, but our hopes still are, that God and You will joyn to make that promise true in act, That the deep sighing of the poor shall not perish for ever.

3. That when his Majesty and this Parliament, maugre all the open or secret advices or actings of those that without cause were our Enemies, did take us into their Just Care and Consideration, and did, by the Act aforesaid, give us the 60000 *l.* and the tax upon Offices at 12 *per cent.* in 18 months according to their highest value, not only of their respective Galleries, but of all their perquisites and profits also: which tax so laid, and so levied, is demonstrably worth near twenty times as much as ever we had for it: yet into such hands fell the final management of this business, and so it was managed, that we had at least four in every five false pretenders thrust in among us, to our destruction every way: by all which means (after about three years daily waitings to our farther undoing) all we got was only forty dayes pay according to each mans respective quality, and most men were cozened of a considerable part of that also, to the miserable and final destruction of very many, and the wretched languishment of us that remain. -- Which 40 dayes pay, we humbly hope, shall never be judged by the Wisdom, Justice, and Mercy of his Majesty and this Parliament, to be a sufficient compensation for (now) about 25 years such service and sufferings, and for Gentlemen by such means drawn down so low, so necessarily indebted, so discredited; our sufferings being also since augmented by those miseries, War, Pestilence, and the Conflagration, must needs be known to bring upon men out of employments, and languishing under so great and long wants, even of the most immediate necessities of life, too frequently, and whose private friends were tired out long since: Do but turn the tables, and think what you would desire, or expect, were you (which God forbid, and preserve you from) in our condition.

4. That there was a very great mistake and abuse in the manage of that business, by some few self ended men, that had, (unhappily for us) gotten the power, or opportunity to do us wrong, into their hands, we do, and must to our great loss and grief acknowledge. -- But that the great Wisdom, Justice, and Mercy of his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament should let them go free that did the wrong, and punish us to whom the wrong was done, by making those miscarriages any argument why you should not do more, not do better for us, such is our constant confidence in the Wisdom, Justice, and Mercy of his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, that we do not so much as doubt or fear.

5. That we humbly offer it to your Wisdoms, whether there be any hope of relieving or rewarding us, by the reviewing, reviving, and re-enforcing that Act, for, -- 1. No small part of the money already received is already paid away irrecoverably, to thousands of false Pretenders; and 2. much, or all of what remains (according to the account yet given) is to be paid to some few true men, but to greater numbers of false pretenders, that have not yet received the first 40 dayes pay. -- 3. The tax upon Offices, though of great value rightly assessed and levied, yet there are these following difficulties attends it.

1. The greatness of the numbers, and persons taxable, with whom we are neither able nor willing to contest. 2. The offices lye so scattered over the whole Kingdom, that the new assessing and Collecting will be a work of long time, and our necessities are present, great, and urgent. 3. If (as we know it either is or will be pretended) all, or most of these offices have been already taxed, (how slightly soever) it will be very difficult and troublesome (if at all possible) to get them retaxed, and to the full value; especially if the way of taxing, and the taxers be the same that was before. 4. Since that tax was laid, and the 18 months expired, there are no small numbers dead or removed, and the new will not pay for the old, nor the living for the dead. -- Therefore neither pressing for it, nor denying it, we humbly submit both it and our selves to the Wisdom, Justice, and Mercy of his Sacred Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament; and beg leave humbly to offer farther our humble sense to be, That the prosecution of that Act is not the way to produce for us a speedy and effectual relief and compensation: That the best way we can find is, for us to ask, and you to grant, something *de novo*, by some bill or bills by us presented, and by your Wisdoms polished and established: And that the, *what* so to be granted, will then most seasonably appear, when your Wisdoms and Pious zeal shall either find it out, or that you will be pleased to accept our humble and faithful endeavours to ease you in this point, by finding, and humbly offering some fit thing or things, and that you will please, according to your Wisdoms and Power, in some way to secure us, that what we shall so offer, shall pass, unless there be great reason to the contrary, and that no persons or interests shall openly or secretly ravish it from us: And that (the former way or rule of inspection being laid away) we may have a more near and sure rule for inspection for the future.

The sum of our humble Supplication therefore is, That there may be appointed for us, a peculiar, and select Committee of both Houses, and so having power to give an Oath, and wherein may be none of those under whose evil management the business formerly fell, lest any should be both Judge and Party: And that some few chosen men of the Petitioners, in the behalf of all the rest, may have leave from time to time to make their Address to that Committee, and by them, and their report to both Houses of Parliament: And that none may be interested in, or intrusted with our business, but our selves, or our own Trustees, which will ease you, and better assure us.

Cressy Dimoke, Henry Crow, } *Colonels,*
William Pretty, Henry Hene,

Urian Leigh } *Leut. Colonels,*
Robert Marks }
As Trustees for the rest.

Oliver Bingley } *Majors,*
Robert Amery }